The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,506—New Series. BOMBAY—THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1879.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED once every four weeks from KURRACHEE to LONDON, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a month:—

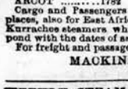
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Date.
JAVA	1485	200	J. Pratt ...	8th May 1879.
ARCOT	1782	200	F. M. Burke	5th June.

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for the abovenamed places, also for East African ports for shipment hence by the Kurrachee steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



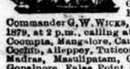
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,039 Tons, 350 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, R.N.R., on SATURDAY, the 10th May 1879, at 2 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

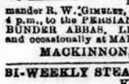
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. INDIA, 1060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. W. Gimblett, on THURSDAY, the 8th MAY, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. INDIA, 1060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 8th May 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. "VINGORLA," 678 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander O. R. Mitchell, on MONDAY, the 12th May 1879, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Fore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. CHILKA, 2,000 Tons, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, 8th May, 1879.

For Freight and Passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th May 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Sues Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 320	Rs. 160	Rs. 40	Without Stove.
Suez	380	240	60	
Port Said	380	240	60	
Jaffa	450	300	120	
Beyrout	425	320	128	
Cyprus	450	330	130	
Messina	540	340	140	
Naples	560	340	140	
Leghorn	560	340	140	
Genoa	560	340	140	
Marseilles	650	350	145	
Aden	Rs. 320	Rs. 160	Rs. 40	Including Wines.
Suez	380	240	60	
Port Said	380	240	60	
Jaffa	450	300	120	
Beyrout	425	320	128	
Cyprus	450	330	130	
Messina	540	340	140	
Naples	560	340	140	
Leghorn	560	340	140	
Genoa	560	340	140	
Marseilles	650	350	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:

MANILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 10th May 1879.

SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for

JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Tuesday, which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the abovenamed three ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodations; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION CO. EXTRA STEAMER to SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES and GENOA.

THE Company's New and splendid Steamer MANILLA, of 5,000 Tons carrying capacity, will sail WITHOUT FAIL on the 10th May 1879.

For Freight and Passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the S. S. ACHILLE, Captain F. Forzi, from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, on the 25th May 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 131
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's & N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

Mr. DAVID MacIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

TUSCANY,
CAPT. GOUGH.
BOMBAY TO HAVRE.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 7th June. She has very comfortable accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

Rate of passage money, Rs. 400.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Mr. DAVID MacIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS,

THESSALY,
CAPTAIN FRANK HARBORD,
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
TO SAIL 7TH JUNE.

THIS Steamer's accommodation is all sanidship and on Deck. Rate of passage money, Rs. 400.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

ANGLIA,
2,230 Tons Register, 400 H. P Nominal.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 24th instant.

For passage, &c.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

S. S. RYDAL HALL.
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 17th May. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—The TRENTHAM HALL will follow, sailing on the 1st June.

HAVELOCK TOBACCO.

THIS FAVORITE BRAND can always be had from stock in any size wanted on application to

WALLACE & Co.
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Sole Agents in Bombay for this Tobacco.

WALLACE & Co. are prepared to take Indents or orders F. O. B. at lower prices than can be taken by other parties as they are the authorized agents of

Messrs. Wm. CAMERON & BRO.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	12th May
(s) SURAT	3141	589	W. E. Breeze	19th do.
— KHIVA	2699	450	G. Lee	26th do.
(s) NIZAM	2726	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	6th June.
(s) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	13th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th April 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TEHERAN	2389	400	A. H. Johnson	12th May.
KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	26th May.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	9th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th April 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fenti	3rd May.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	20th June.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	18th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th April 1879.

SALES BY AUCTION.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p. m., by order of mortgagee Ramchunder Bulwant, Esq., and on account of Mortgagor Luxmoon Dhondoosett, the following:—

6 brilliant rings, 1 hoop ring, 1 ruby hoop ring.
4 Assorted rings, 1 bunch pearl, 1 pearl necklace.
832 Pieces assorted diamond and rubies.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th May 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at the tent near the Esplanade Bandstand, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood Household Furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, &c., the property of a Gentleman, proceeded to Europe.

The same comprises rich engraved glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware, such as hot water curry dishes, cruetstand, pickle and cheese stand, toast rack, salver, bread basket, biscuit box, butter pots, a set of spoons and forks, a fish knife and fork, cutlery, double barrelled gun, pickle, &c., handsome well seasoned French polished furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, dumb waiter, handsome circular pier, card and writing tables, easy, folding and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, table ornaments, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, dressing and chevel glasses, cloths and gown presses, chest of drawers, cooking utensils, &c.,

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of 22 cases of Price and Co's perfumery, comprising hair and golden oil, violet powder, marrow oil, odonto, honey and naval soap, glycerine, marking ink, mecassar oil, frangipani, geranium, bouquet, hickey oil, vertina, spring flowers, roundellia, spirit of love, patchouli, ylang ylang, Florida water, lavendar water, eau de Cologne, assorted fruit syrups, sarsaparilla.

On an early day to be afterwards notified there will be sold by Messrs BENNETT and Co by order of the concerned and on account of Hurley Haje Khamisa,

Sundry packages of merchandize,

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th May, 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY TO LONDON, via ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, will leave Bombay 31st May 1879, and connect at Aden with S.S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 335

Burmah carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess. Arcot is due in London 12th July 1879. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th May 1879.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY TO NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, will leave for Aden, Zanzibar and Mozambique on SATURDAY, 31st May 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th May 1879.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

		Per doz. qts.	
JULES REGNIER'S	Chambertin 1870	@ Rs	31
„	Corton 1870	„ „	27
„	Nuits 1870	„ „	27
„	Volnay 1870	„ „	22
„	Beaune 1874	„ „	18
„	Sparkling Burgundy	„ „	40
„	Chablis 1870	„ „	17
„	Do. 1874	„ „	10
„	Ay	„ „	43
„	Sillery	„ „	46
„	Do. extra dry	„ „	60
„	Do. Cuvée de réserve	„ „	52
G. MARXEN & Co.'s	Fine Champagne Cognac 1859	„ „	25
„	„ 1865	„ „	30

Pints of all these wines can be had at 2 Rs. extra per case of two doz. pints.

KUNKLER, SINGER & Co.,
2, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

Have long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862 where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each	1	12

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PUBLIC AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS ON SATURDAY next, the 10th instant, the property of T. H. RAWLINGS, Esq., sale to commence at 1 p. m. precisely, now on view at 11, Elphinstone Circle, over Messrs. Madden & Co. These goods are of the best manufacture and in fairly good order. Among them are:—

Blackwood Chiffoniers, Couches, Round Tables, Side Tables, Dining Table, Handsome Dressing Table (Mahogany), Sewing Machine (Wheeler and Wilson), Large and Small Iron Bedsteads, Children's Iron Cots (all with Bedding, Curtains, &c.), Pictures, Books, Nautical Charts, Blackwood Arm Chairs, Folding Chairs, Easy Chairs, Dinner Service, Breakfast and Tea ditto, Decanters, Wine Glasses, Hanging Clock, Lamps, Chests of Drawers, Cupboards and Hanging Presses, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.

CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

28, HAYMARKET, LONDON

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES are prepared specially for shipment to India, and all the other Goods suitable for export sold at the Store are supplied to members abroad at the home prices. The Store consists of the following departments, viz.:—

Grocery, Biscuits, Desert Fruits, Provisions, Brushes of every kind including Toilet, Household and Stable, Horse Clothing, Saddlery, Ironmongery, Refrigerators, Ice Safes, Freezing and Domestic Machines of all descriptions, Bedsteads, Bedding, Guns, Rifles, Revolvers and Ammunition, Fancy Goods, Cosquies, Lawn Tennis and other Games, Lamps, Glass, China, Earthenware, Fishing Rods and Tackle of every description, Toys, Drugs and Medicines, Perfumery, Wines and Spirits, Drapery, including Sheeting and Long Cloth specially for Indian use, Ladies' Outfitting, Hosiery, Portmanteaus, Bags, Boots and Shoes, Helmets, Military Accoutrements, Camp Furniture, Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Cigars and Cigarettes, &c. Cases, Fusee Boxes, Whips, Stationery (Fancy, Commercial and Legal), Books, Artist's Materials, Cutlery, Electroplate, Dressing Bags and Cases, Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Optical Goods and Scientific Instruments.

PERSONS in the CIVIL SERVICE of the CROWN and OFFICIALS including Justices of the Peace, OFFICERS in the ARMY and NAVY, the RESERVE and AUXILIARY FORCES, CLERGYMEN, MEMBERS of the LEGAL and MEDICAL Professions and their Widows, Sons and Daughters are admitted as Members of the Society.

Price lists and any information required will be furnished on application to the Secretary.

By Order,
G. HALY, Secretary.

28 Haymarket, London, S.W., March 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LESSEES—Messrs. JACK & WHEATLEIGH.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, 8TH MAY, GRANDEST TRIUMPH OF ART.

Positively last night of
MISS ANNIE FIRMIN'S

Extraordinary performances of LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE in the great play of human emotions from Mrs. Henry Wood's Novel of
EAST LYNNE, OR THE ELOPEMENT.

MR. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH
AS LORD MOUNT SEVERN.

MR. JOHN JACK
AS ARCHIBALD CARLYLE.
Crowded houses attest success.

FRIDAY, 9TH MAY
Every one will attend to witness
MISS FIRMIN'S
Wonderful impersonation of MERCY MERRICK, in Wilkie Collins' great modern lesson,
THE NEW MAGDALEN.

SATURDAY, 10TH MAY.
A TREMENDOUS DRAMATIC VARIETY BILL.
WHEATLEIGH'S sublime creation and grand performance of KERRY, or NIGHT and MORNING.
MISS FIRMIN IN DRAMA, BALLAD AND SONG.
Drama, Fun, Music, and Glitter of unequalled delight
FOR THE MILLION.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co's.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 4 | Gallery ..... Rs. 2
Family Tickets for three „ 10 | Pit ..... Re. 1
Stalls ..... „ 3

Doors open at 8-30; Commence at 9.

IN PREPARATION.
FALSTAFF; KERRY: ARRAH-NA-POGUE.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY. Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, and other perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Oxoniser, a Natural Air Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose.

96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

ROBERT WALLACE, Deceased.—Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Victoria, chapter 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees," NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all CREDITORS and other persons having any DEBTS, claims, or demands against the ESTATE of ROBERT WALLACE, formerly of Swinton Park, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, but late of East Mansion, Hognor, in the county of Sussex, and of Bombay in the Empire of India, merchant (a member of the firm of Messrs. Wallace and Co., merchants), who died on the 2nd day of October, 1878, and who's will was proved by George Wallace, Esquire, and Alexander Falconer Wallace, Esquire, the executors therein named, in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of her Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 28th day of December, 1878), are hereby required to send particulars, in writing, of their debts, claims, or demands to us, the undersigned, as solicitors to the said executors, to reach us on or before the 29th day of August 1879; and notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of that time the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims, and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and that they will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof; so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt, claim, or demand, they shall not then have had notice—Dated, this 7th day of April 1879.—JOHNSONS, UPTON, SUDD, and ATKEY, 20, Austinfriars, London, E.C., Solicitors to the said Executors.

NOTICE ISSUED BY THE ITALIAN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE.

(COMMUNICATED TO LORD SALISBURY BY THE ITALIAN AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.)

Translation.

THE MINISTRY of AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, and COMMERCE, considering the opinion expressed at the meeting of November 6, 1878, by the Commission appointed to decide upon the competitions instituted by Royal Decree of February 14, 1877 in regard to the essays "ON THE GENUS CITRUS," presented to compete for the prize of 3,000 lire, and which were declared not deserving of the prize:

Considering that the reasons still exist for which it was thought very beneficial to encourage a complete study of the physical nature and biology of the Hesperidæ, and for which the competition was instituted;

Accepting the vote passed by the above-named Commission:

DECREES.

Art. 1. A reward of 3,000 lire shall be assigned to the author of the most complete and best monographic essay on the structure, the vital functions, and the diseases of the acid fruits, and on the species and varieties of the genus Citrus" and kindred genera: provided that the said work, by a sufficient collection of original observations and experiments, should succeed in furnishing an important additional to the present knowledge concerning such subjects, and thereby supply a scientific criterion for the improvement of the cultivation of these acid fruits and for the cure of their diseases.

Art. 2. The date for sending in the works competing for the said prize is fixed for the end of May 1881.

Art. 3. Essays and discourses written in Italian, are admissible to the competition; but if written in another language they must be accompanied by an Italian translation.

The essays sent in for competition are to be sent to the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, with the superscription: "Competition for the Prize for the best Essay on the Genus Citrus," and they can be distinguished by a motto to be given also on a sealed cover containing the name and address of the author.

Article 5. The award upon the essays of the competitors will be issued by the Commission appointed in pursuance of the Royal Decree of February 14, 1877, No. 3,684, within 10 months from the close of the competition.

The cover that bears the motto of the essay to which the reward is to be granted will be opened, the covers corresponding with the unsuccessful essays will be burnt unopened.

The copyright of the essays sent in for competition is reserved to the respective authors; but the essay that obtains the reward may be printed, entire or in part, in the "Annals of Agriculture," published by the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.

The present Decree will be registered at the Court of Accounts.

Given at Rome, December 9th 1878.

The Minister,
(Sd.) E. PESSINA.
[True Copy.]
D. MACKENZIE,
Under-Secretary to Government.

NOTICE.

ASSISTANT SURGEON ANDREW MUSKETT BLOMFIELD, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against, the ESTATE of ANDREW MUSKETT BLOMFIELD, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Army, but late of Gray's Inn, London, Barrister-at-Law, who died at Gray's Inn, London, aforesaid, on the 30th August 1878, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and credits (with the Last Will and Testament annexed) were GRANTED on the 8th May, 1879, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ADAIR CRAIGIE and CHRISTOPHER BERNARD LYNCH, both of Bombay, Esquires, and are required, on or before THURSDAY, the 12th day of June 1879, to send to the said Administrators, at their Office in Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to EMILY MARY BLOMFIELD, Widow and Sole Executrix named in the Will of the deceased, having regard only to the claims of which they, the said Administrators, shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate, or having PROPERTY of his in their hands, are hereby required to PAY their DEBTS or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 8th day of May 1879.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rate for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS—MANORA HILL STONE can be supplied at reasonable rates. Apply to A. ALLAN, 5, Hummum Street, Fort.

TO LET, AIRY OFFICES, Dwelling places and Show Rooms. For further information apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUS, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

BREACH CANDY HOTEL, close to the sea, the coolest and acknowledged best Hotel in Bombay. Good Table and every comfort.

CYPRUS AND COMMANDRIA WINE—Very old, and highly recommended. Apply to COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS, W. J. ESSAI, Meadow Street

WANTED, by a Young Lady, a situation as Governess, or as Lady's Companion in a Family. Excellent references will be given. Apply to X. Y. Z., *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, BUGGY and HARNESS in good order, and MARE about 9, fast and good worker. Turnout Rs. 750. Apply to C. B. PRITCHARD, Custom House.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY desires an ENGAGEMENT as RESIDENT GOVERNESS to YOUNG CHILDREN, or as COMPANION to a LADY. Address "K. C." THACKER & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, an OPEN CARRIAGE in good order, a WHITE ARAB HORSE and a new set of HARNESS. Price Rs. 600. Apply WAVERLEY HOTEL.

PUBLIC AUCTION of HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS on SATURDAY next, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m. precisely, the property of T. H. RAWLINGS, Esq. Goods now on view at 11, Elphinstone Circle, over Messrs. Madden & Co. Catalogues on application to J. P. WARNE, 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in CUT, 12 Annas per lb. PEARSE, 12, Apollo, Street.

FOR SALE,

1. Gr. W. M., 16 hands high, 8 years old a perfect fencer, and fast over any country.
2. Ch. W. G., 15-3 high, 6 years old, fast, and will make a very good fencer.
3. B. W. G., 15-3 high, aged, a very fast Dogcart horse, and has been ridden across country by a lady.
4. Ch. A. G., 14-2 high, 9 years old, a showy mover and perfect lady's horse.

Nos. 1 & 2 have been constantly driven together; they also go well in single harness.

ALSO,

1 Mail Phaeton, by Kesterton, in good order.
1 Large Circular-fronted Brougham, by Thorn, in serviceable order.
1 Bamboo Cart with 6' 0" wheels.

Apply to Captain HAYDON, R. E., 99, Breach Candy.

BASS'S FIRST QUALITY INDIA PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY M. B FOSTER & SONS,
CHIEF AGENTS TO MESSRS. BASS & Co.

MESSRS. FOSTER'S account is the largest on Bass & Co.'s books, and since the establishment of their Business in 1829, their shipments abroad have extended to every leading market of the globe. Their premises for Home and Export trade far exceed in magnitude and perfection those of any other bottler in the world, and afford employment for upwards of three hundred hands.

As a special mark of Messrs. Bass & Co.'s confidence, it may be noted that Messrs. FOSTER are the only bottlers of the Beer who are authorised to place their own labels on the bottles, a fact which in itself is significant, and will be appreciated by all who value the certainty of obtaining a *genuine*, *pure*, and *unadulterated* article.

The new season's bottling is now forward in magnificent condition, and fully sustains the prestige that half a century's experience has gained for this favourite Beer.

Pints in cases of 6 doz.	per doz.	Rs.	4 0
Impl. Pints do. 6 doz.	do.		5 4
Quarts do. 3 doz.	do.		6 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ASQUITH AND LORD,

THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS, CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS.

SUPPLY every necessary article of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING for wear in the Station, in the Jungle, in the Train, in the Dak, or on board Ship bound for any part of the World, at prices compatible with sterling quality and good workmanship. Patterns with prices marked thereon, instructions for self-measurement, and our New Illustrated Catalogue forwarded on application.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE.

9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO Passengers proceeding to Europe.

Great Saving of Cost in the Price of Outfits.

HOAR AND COMPANY'S Special Ready Money List.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	Rs. 22, 25	0	Cotton Socks	doz. 7	14	Leather Purses	3	0
Sleeping Do.	Rs. 8-12 to 15	14	Warm Merino Socks	doz. 13	2	„ Wallets	3	8
Overcoats, Warm	„ 35	0	Scotch Knitted	„ 13	12	Bank Note Cases	2	10
Ulsters, Warm	„ 47	0	Warm Underseats	each 5	4	Money Belts	4	4
Cardigan Jackets	„ 7	14	Warm Drawers	„ 5	4	Sovereign Boxes	1	10
Pyjamas	each 3	8	Warm Mufflers	„ 3	8	Courier Bags	7	14
Rugs, Long, Whitney	„ 14	0	Warm Gloves	„ 1	10	Carpet Bags	7	14
Mauds, Scotch	„ 27	0	Warm Mitts	„ 1	8	Hide Hand Bags	11	0
Boat Flannel	each 7	14	Scarfs for Pin	„ 0	14	Bags for Soiled Linen	4	12
Shirts { Oxford Cloth	„ 5	4	Linen Faced Collars	„ 0	10	Boat Overland Trunks	24	0
{ White or French	„ 8	8	„ „ Cuffs	„ 0	14	Rail or Portmanteaus	14	0
Dressing Gowns	each 8	8	„ „ Fronts	„ 0	14	Bath Sponges	3	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	doz. 4	6	Oversland Chairs	„ 8	6	Sponge Bags	1	8
Lounge Caps	each 1	12	Rug Straps	„ 0	4	Hair Brushes and Comb in Case	9	4
Felt Hats, all Shapes	„ 7	0	Cloth Brushes	„ 1	2	Marine Soap	0	6
Tweed Hats	„ 4	0	Nail Brushes	„ 0	8	Soap Boxes	1	8
Gauze Merino Bantams	„ 3	0	Tooth Brushes	„ 0	4	Tooth Powder	0	4
Hat Guards	each 0	6	Silk Umbrellas	„ 10	0	Eau de Cologne	0	14
Sun Umbrellas	„ 6	2	Cabin Travelling Baths	„ 35	0	Air Tight Cases	21	0
Air Pillows and Cushions	„ 6	2	Brace	„ 1	0	Solid Leather Bottled Trunks	70	0
Linen Collars, the Best	„ 5	12	Fitted Hide Dressing Bags	„ 57	0	Canvas Shoes	5	12
Hat Cases	„ 8	12	Slippers	from 3	8			

Our Stock is entirely new and of the best quality. Travellers before supplying their wants would do well to pay our house a visit.

Complete Outfits, and full information for the great American Route, Via China, Japan, and San Francisco.

The Travellers' Kit House. } HOAR & CO., Bombay. { 3, Rampart Row,

S. ROSE & C

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7TH MAY 1879.

CONSOLS declined yesterday from 99 to 98¾, but for French Rentes Reuter still quotes 115½, and for Enfaced Rupee Paper :—Fours, 74; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 79.

Coffee and Cocoanut Oil remain unchanged, as also are Seeds, with the exception of an advance of 6d. per quarter in Ferozepore and Brown Calcutta Rapeseed.

Piece Goods in Manchester continue firm, but prices are quoted the same as on Friday last, except only 45 inch Mulls, which are 1½d. per piece higher. Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed strong, the sales being estimated at 15,000 bales, of which 2,000 were Surats. Spot prices were advanced ¼d. per lb. all round, and a similar rise took place in arrivals. In New York ready Mid. Uplands has advanced from 12¼ to 12¾ cents., and August shipment from 12·69 to 12·78 cents. per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons :—

	This week.	Last week.	1878.	1877.
Tuesday's Receipts	4,000	3,000	4,100	4,000
Four days' do.	12,000	10,000	11,300	11,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,312,000	...	4,089,900	3,832,000

Bar Silver has advanced from 50 1-16d. to 50½d. per oz., at which latter rate we hear from private sources purchases have actually been made for this side.

At the weekly Board Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no change was made in the Bank's rates of discount and interest. The outside market is comparatively easy, and it was thought just possible the Directors might have seen fit to make a reduction to-day, but with practically only four weeks of the export season left lower rates cannot be long deferred.

EXCHANGE this morning opened firm at an advance of 1-32d. to 1-16d. per rupee owing to the advance in Silver in London, and although there are still only a very moderate number of bills offering here the market has remained unaltered up to the close. People, as usual, are waiting the result of to-day's biddings for Council drafts in London, and if, as seems generally expected about the same rates as last week are obtained, we are not likely to see any movement of importance either way. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...Rs. 7 5-16d.	per Rs.	
Do.	6 months' sight...Rs. 7 9-16d.	,,	
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	...Rs. 7 9-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	...Rs. 7¾d.	,,
France	3 ,, ,,	...2·05 to ¼	,,

Gold remains nominally unaltered, as also are rates of exchange on Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues dull to a degree. Nominally rates are unchanged at Rs. 92 for Fours and Rs. 97 for Fours-and-a-half, but there are no buyers, and nothing will now be done until after the new loan has been allotted.

THE SHARE MARKET maintains the same stagnant appearance with no real business doing. Bank of Bombay are again ½ per cent. lower at Rs. 655, but National Bank shares have advanced from Rs. 105 to Rs. 107. Land Companies are unchanged and in Press Companies' shares we have to notice a decline of Rs. 35 in Apollo and Rs. 2½ in Mofussil, whilst Berars are Rs. 10 and French Press Rs. 20 higher. Spinning and Weaving Companies continue nominally unchanged, but there are no buyers.

COTTON opened this morning with a nominal advance of Rs. 5 per candy on last night's closing rates, but buyers declined to do business at the rate, and on the Green next to nothing was done. Later on some transactions took place at a reduction of Rs. 2, and at the close there are sellers on that basis, but few if any buyers, the opening advices from Liverpool being slightly easier in tone. We quote :—

Good Ginned Broach,	May	Rs. 260	per candy
Good Omra,	,, ...	,, 243	,,
F. G. F. do	,, ...	,, 238	,,
G. F. do	,, ...	,, 233	,,
Good Dhollera	,, ...	,, 245	,,
F. G. F. do	,, ...	,, 240	,,

SEEDS.—Linseed continues in strong request, and only very small supplies being still available, prices have advanced to Rs. 7-4 per cwt. Rapeseed is also in demand at Rs. 7-5 per cwt. for Yellow Gujarat.

FREIGHTS are steady with a fair extent of business doing, but rates are unaltered. For Liverpool *via* Canal we quote 25s. ready, 23s. 9d. forward, by sailing ship 16s. 3d. ready, 17s. 6d. per ton forward shipment. For Trieste and Venice the regular lines are asking 27s. 6d., but 25s. is nearer the rate, and for Marseilles and Genoa 25s. is the quotation, payable here at 2s. exchange.

PIECE GOODS are in fair demand at fully previous prices, but no actual advance can be quoted, although holders are firm. Local goods are a shade better, both as regards price and demand.

COALS are firm, but with the exception of a cargo of Davison's West Hartley sold at Rs. 21½, *via* Cape May-June shipment, we have not heard of any fresh business to arrive. Ready stocks are limited and near cargoes are saleable at exceptionally high rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. s.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	670
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	655
Bank of Madras	50,000	50	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India,	87,500	£12-10-4	£12-10-4	6 do	107

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700			
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	20 p. s		nominal
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	500 p. s			nomina
Allianc Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. s.		500
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p. ct		1,125
Bhownaggur M. and F. Company	800	2,000	all	40 p. s.		55
Bombay United	800	1,000	all	35 p.s*		600
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	500	all	15 p.s*		675
Broach Mills	1,800	125	all	25 p.s*		nominal
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*		nominal
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*		610
Dharamsi Jadha S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.		530
Dhurumsey Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*		295
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all			470
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*		nominal
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*		735
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	872	1,000	all	30 p.s.		715
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000			475
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*		575
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	30 p.s*		720
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s.		530
Madras Spinning	500	1,250	all	Nil		2·0
Madras U. Spinning	1,000	500	all	30 p.s*		1,070
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50			5
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*		nominal
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*		1,040
Morarjee Spinning	1,044	1,000	all	30 p.s*		845
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	...	...		160
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	30 p. s.		675
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all			nominal
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..		do.
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*		do.
Oriental	1,000	250	all	20 do		500
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75		175
Rassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.		500
Soondercas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.		475
Do. do. 4 Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.		120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.		650
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p.s.		480

* Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	2,000	all	15 p.s*	795
Elphinstone Land and Press Co. Limited	7,500	250	all	4 p. s.	109
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	300
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	5,000	1,400	all	15 p. s.	205

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	800
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	910
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	540
Bellary	178	1,000	all	25	460
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s.	445
Bhadkuli Press Co.	1,000	250	all	14 do	105
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	48
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,800	all	30 do	450
Dholleri P. and G. Co.	800	300	all	15 do	150
East India Press Co.	852	1,000	all	100 do	840
Fort Press Co	50	2,500	50	10 do	850
French Press Co.	800	500	all	75 p.s.	450
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do	187½
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	200
Rassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	250
Scinde Press Co.	400	250	750	60 do	400
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,150
Vitoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s.	1,710
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250 p.s.	2,890
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	68
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all		325
Ice		100	all	...	110
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.		500	300	36 p. s.	250
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	48
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	7 p. s.	
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	25	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	900
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	100
Treacher and Co.	1,920	500	6 all	62½ p. s.	690
Vegas Patent Slip Co.	1,000	200	all	p. ct	15

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 3rd May 1879.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	53,999 0 0
Merchandize	1,39,927 0 0
Telegraph	737 0 0
Other Receipts	1,000 0 0
Total Rs.	1,95,663 0 0

Corresponding week in May 1878.

Open 444 Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	57,066 0 0
Merchandize	1,10,972 0 0
Telegraph	551 0 0
Other Receipts	1,000 0 0
Total Rs.	1,69,579 0 0
Increase Rs.	26,084 0 0

THE MONEY MARKET.

(From Nicholls & Co.'s Calcutta Financial Circular for April.)

ALTHOUGH money still maintains a high range, the tendency of rates is manifestly downwards. At the opening of the month the minimum was raised from 8 to 9 per cent., a prohibitive rate, which effectually prostrated business and helped to prolong the already-existing apathy in financial circles. On the 25th, the Bank of Bengal reverted to the first-named rate, 8 per cent., and a further reduction is expected to-morrow.

In European quarters the supply of money is not restricted, but in the open market, the pressure for up-country requirements still exists. There has been no great demand for remittance, and the discount of commercial bills has been limited in extent.

In the Share Market there has been a shade of improvement in Jute and Pressing Company's Shares. Government Securities have from time to time moved upwards and again weakened, illustrating the extreme sensitiveness of the market, and the cautious, spirit with which all operations are now conducted.

The appearance of the market, its torpor and sensitiveness, arise out of a feeling of disquiet and suspense as to possible events. The postponement of the debate on the Indian Loan Bill, and the consequences of its acceptance or rejection, with the attendant effect in this market on Sterling Exchange, and prices of Stocks, have exercised an important influence.

In Mercantile circles, here and in Bombay, an impetus has been given to trade which has afforded cause for temporary congratulation, but these passing advantages cannot shut out from view the fact that, so long as financial and other embarrassments, present and prospective, harass the country, they must be permanently destructive of commercial interests. When the last few days, an early termination of the war has been predicted, but the rumour is attended with much improbability. It will be a fortunate day for India when she is at peace with the frontier tribes, and it is hoped that there may exist good and substantial ground for giving wider currency to the rumour, although it is quite possible that it may have been spread to serve some specific purpose. A revival of trade at such a time however must be regarded as a good sign, as it is not likely to be of the speculative and unprofitable character of former years. Recent events have proved that permanent benefit is not likely to be secured by the Volume of Trade, so much as by its safe and profitable character; and this fact is well understood by those engaged in finance only, who, deriving their profits from gross returns, support legitimate operations of a healthy character, in preference to those larger and apparently more profitable transactions which are attended with heavier risks.

On the 12th proximo (May) the New 5 Crore Loan will be allotted if sufficient tenders be forthcoming at rates likely to satisfy the Government, and much will depend on the result of the debate already referred to (assuming it will take place before the 12th), as to the reception of this Loan by the Indian and English public. Judging from appearances the entire amount of the Loan will not be taken up, unless in the meantime some alternative is provided by the authorities to render failure impossible. Such an alternative the Indian Loan Bill, if passed, will afford, and it will be a fatal blow to the credit of Government if the opportunity being allowed to slip—the investing public have to be cajoled by artifices and surprises (such as were resorted to last year in the futile attempt to float the 10 crore Treasury Bill Loan) to induce tenders. Just two years ago when debating on the Indian Budget, the Under-Secretary of State for India said :—"There seems to be a strong impression that the Indian Government has to borrow to meet every contingency, and that it is annually spending large sums on works which can never be remunerative, and therefore its insolvency is a mere question of time. These views, though quite erroneous, are, I must admit, to a certain extent, fostered by the necessary complication of Indian accounts."

This impression which Sir George Hamilton declared to be erroneous, proves to have been, so far as borrowing is concerned, a miserably correct one, and the alteration of the accounts does not appear to have produced any good results. The coming debate (ample time to prepare for it having been afforded) will doubtless expose clearly India's weakness and embarassments and vigorous efforts will be put forth not only to provide her immediate needs, but to save her from the bankruptcy to which she has been slowly drifting, and nothing will effect this more surely than the Imperial Guarantee of her Registered Debt of about 137 millions, and the adoption of such measures as shall wholly or partially restore her depreciated currency.

Whatever may be the intentions of Government in respect of the application for permission to borrow 10 millions sterling, it appears more palpable daily that the exigencies of the state, rather than any practical intervention for the protection of trade and industry has been instrumental in directing Government procedure, in this application to the British Parliament.

Special interests has been manifested in the important and active steps now being taken in England on the great silver question, and the clear common sense view of the subject adopted by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has been widely ventilated in the Indian Press. It calls for the support of all interested in the welfare of this country, and the view taken is briefly described in the Chairman's own words as "the rehabilitation of silver as money by the leading monetary powers, including England and India."

The misfortune is, that this open and public consideration of the question has been so long delayed. Had similarly definite action been taken two years ago, much of the late commercial distress might have been averted, and the financial condition of India would have been less dangerously imperilled. To add one more quotation from the speech of the Chairman of the Committee :—"Rehabilitate silver in conjunction with the leading monetary powers, and you will redeem India from bankruptcy, and remove one of the chief hinderances to the return of that prosperity which we have all so long been anxiously expecting and hping for."

The present rumour of loss by Exchange to importers, traders, private individuals primarily, and to exporters and producers indirectly demands the closest investigation, with a view to an effectual remedy being provided, and this there is now good ground to hope will ere long be forthcoming.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP CUMBERLAND, 1,555 tons, Captain J. A. Farquhar, will sail to-day for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP ST. ELMO, 1,428 tons, Captain S. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Cardiff, 21st Dec., with a cargo of 2,341 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TENERAN, 1,671 tons, Captain A. H. Johnstone, which arrived in harbour on the 6th inst. from Southampton, brought the following cargo :—1,564 packages piece goods, 246 cases provisions, 7 cases chinaware, 24 cases medicine, 25 packages hardware, 377 cases oilmanstores, 417 casks beer, 375 packages wine and spirit, 22 cases umbrellas, 378 cases candles, 4 cases bucks, 12 cases cochineal silver oil, 6 cases colognes, 22 cases cochineal, 3 boxes specie, 806 boxes silver, 64 boxes dollars, 14 packages coffee, 3 cases saffron, 60 cases brass, 34 packages bolts and nuts, 20 packages spelter, 11 cases tin plates, 3 cases copper, 207 packages oil, 12 bales twist, 400 barrels coal tar, 500 barrels coal pitch, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
6	St. Elmo	Smith	Cardiff, Dec 21.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	Horden (s)	Turner	Amsterdam.
	Chinsura (s)	Gavin	Zanzibar.

The ship Cumberland, Farquhart, to Havre, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—Steamer Teheran, to Hongkong.
Steamer Ethiopia to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.
2 Duke of Argyll (s)...Russell ... ...London, Mar 22.
Furulia (s)...Smith...Singapore, Apr 7.

DEPARTURES.

May. 2.—Ship Ann Millicent.

PASSENGERS.

Per Duke of Argyll—Captain Swet-, Mrs Swete, Mrs Carey, Miss Crichton, Captain Banks, and Mrs Orty.
Per Furulia—Mr and Mrs Hutmandey, Dr and Miss Dawson, Mr Chaus, Mr McCuddees, Mr Briddon, Mr Nicholos, Miss Lucas.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

13 Annie Reed, A Bark, Crowell, from Zanzibar.
15 Airy, ss, Balls, from Cardiff.
21 Europeen, F T ship, De La Planches, from Toulon.
22 Houghton, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
22 Decoan, ss, Andrews, from London.
23 Surat, ss, Breeze, from Venice.
23 Chyebassa, ss, Howell, from Calcutta.
23 India, F T ship, Pedraso, from Gua.
23 Columbian, ss, Baldwin, from Jeddah.
25 Solway, ss, Larkins, from Yambo.
25 Virginia Sch Tizzi, ss, Thompson, from Kurrachee.
26 Clan Gordon, ss, Dinsdale, from Bombay.
26 Amazone, ss, Brunet, from Shanghai.
26 Arab, H M ship, Dicken, from Perim.
27 Rapido, It G boat, De Amezaga, from Berbarah.
27 Northbourne, ss, Cole, from Rangoon.
27 Cockburn, ss, Oman, from Bombay.
28 Stelvio, ss, Irving, from Rangoon.
29 Mindello, P G boat, Oliveira, from Mozambique.

DEPARTURES.

23 Airy, ss, Balls, to Elephant point.
23 Europeen, F T ship, De La Planches, to Bourbon.
23 Decoan, ss, Andrews, to Calcutta.
23 Surat, ss, Breeze, to Bombay.
23 Cockburn, ss, Howell, to London.
23 India, P T ship, Pedraso, to Lisbon.
24 Columbian, ss, Baldwin, to Bombay.
25 Amelia Reed, A Bark, Crowell, to Zanzibar.
25 Solway, ss, Larkins, to Bussorah.
25 Virginia Sch Tizzi, ss, T orpson, to Genova.
26 Clandon, ss, Dinsdale, to Liverpool.
27 Amazone, ss, Brunet, to Marseilles.
27 Northbourne, ss, Cole, to Liverpool.
28 Bokhara, s, Orman, to London.
28 Stelvio, ss, Irving, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Houghton, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Arab, H M ship, Dicken, from Perim.
Rapido, It G boat, De Amezaga, from Berbarah.
Mindello, P G boat, Oliveira, from Mozambique.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—4 casks white paint, Adamjee Jewanjee; 13 cases varnish, Tyabally Chenam alloo; 2 cases cotton thread and 4 cases umbrellas, Esmuljee Esse othboy.
Clan Ronald s—10 case brandy, 5 cases gingerwine and 35 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Clan Gordon s—100 kegs epsom salt, Nuthoo Mooljee.

FROM LONDON.

Benledi s—6 cases plate glass, Sorabjee Nowrojee; 11 cases gin and 4 cases old tom, Munchjee Bezonjee Lakdawalla.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—25 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s—50 cases brandy, Cowasjee Mehta and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dumfriesshire s—100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 750 cwts linseed, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Shake-peare—40 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soondeejee; 109 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 41 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 152 bales hemp, Jewraz Gooculdass, Raphael—175 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Talub Arbee, Duncow—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 75 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soondeejee.
Rydal Hall s—100 tons old iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 244 cwts myrabollams, Finlay, Muir and Co; 49 bales wool, Hurjeevan Yussonjee; 3·6 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,0 0 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 219 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 425 cwts bones, M Dhunjeeshaw; 22 tons bones, Hudson and Co.
Abercane—159 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Surat s—1,990 packages coffee, 437 packages ginger and 3 packages tea, P and S N Co; 999 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co; 100 bundles hides, Ralli Brothers; 19 cwts B horns, Esmail Sewjee; 5 bales skins, M Jamal.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cromdon s—150 cwts linseed and 22½ cwts B horns, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Compton s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—300 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co; 900 cwts gingellyseed, Knoop and Co; 50 bales cotton, B and A Hormusjee; 492½ cwts teel seed, Peel, Cassels and Co; 110 cwts gingellyseed, Allee Frer; 112½ cwts coir yarn, C Grondona.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thibet s—160 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 133 bags coffee, and 400 bales cotton, P and O S N Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Thibet s—100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co; 3 cases coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Thibet s—867 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.
Wilton s—1993 cwts castor seed, A Blaschcck and Co; 15 bales hemp, and 1, 07 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales wool, F Sasquet and Co.
Manilla s—2,490 cwts poppyseed, Knoop and Co; 2,410 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 7,999½ cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 70½ cwts castor seed, Wallace, Moir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Victoria s—500 bales cotton, F Sasquet and Co.
Kleana, s, 9,725 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Alice Buck—400 bales cotton, F Sasquet and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

Ethiopia s—100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna; 100 bales cotton, D Macfadyen and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—7½ cwts sharkfins, Gulamhoosein Parpia; 15½ cwts sharkfins and 44 cwts fishmaws, Cassum Khaiey Nanjee; 53 cwts sharkfins, Lodha Dewjee; 59 cwts fishmaws, and 15 bales twist, R Habibbhoy; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 95 bales twist, Haji Essee Elias; 94 cwts shark fins, and 42 cwts fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Allahbhoy; 84 cwts fishmaws, Alladin Mahamed Dama; 108 bales twist, S N Talatee; 20 bales twist, Anglo I S and W Co; 80 bales twist, Khanmahomed Nensey; 100 bales twist, The National S and W Co; 40 bales twist, and 22 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 267 bales twist and 139 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebraham; 24 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Allana Munjee; 19 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Datardina Munjee; 174 bales cotton, Mowjeebhoy Vishnoodass; 56 cwts sandlewood, Goolamhoossein Janmahamed; 95 cwts olibanum, Dawoodbhoy Hasson; 165 bales grey yarn, Mowjee Goculdass S and W Co; 50 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Teheran s—131 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twis, The National S and W Co; 46 bales twist, The Alliance S and W Co; 13 bales cotton, Leaves, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—1,013½ cwts myrabollams, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 6th May 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·746
Temperature of the Air	85·8
Wet Bulb thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	76·6
Relative humidity of Air	750
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8)	4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·2
General Direction of Wind	NNW, NNE, E, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	330.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 6.

Marshall, I feut Col, 9th Lancers, from England.
Sykes, Col, 2nd Bombay Cavalry, from England.
Johnston, Captain, 2/15th Foot, from England.
Jones, Lieut Col, Bengal Infantry, from England.
Mereweather, Major, R E, from England.
Hayated, Surg, on duty, from England.
Chrytie, Lt ut Col R E, from England.
Austin, Captain, 29th Regt, from England.

MAY 7.

Wardon, Lieut, 20th Bombay N I, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 5.

Sibthorpe, Lieut Col, 9th Bombay N I, on leave, to England.

MAY 7.

Gillard, Vet Surgeon, to England.
Marshall, Lieut Col, 9th Lancers, to Bassull.
Forbes, Lieut General, to Matheran.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, May 3.)

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble G H P Evans of his seat as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

Mr M Chapman, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade in the Marine Survey Department, is granted two months' privilege leave.

Surgeon J H Newman, Medical Officer of the Mhairwara Battalion, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Ajmir, in addition to his other duties.

Pending the arrival of Surgeon Newman, Surgeon F W Wright, Indian Medical Department, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Civil Surgeon of Ajmir.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, 1st May 1879.

Captain H A Sawyer will officiate temporarily as Secretary in charge of the Military Department at the Presidency, during the absence of Captain Collen on other duty, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps :—

Lieut Younghusband, 34th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry; Lieut Drummond, 106th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 10th Bengal Lancers; Lieut Pollock, 1-6th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 10th Bengal Lancers.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain :—Lieut (Brevet Captain) Graves, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major G K Shaw, 68th Regiment, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, vice Captain King-Harman, Bengal Staff Corps, attached to Army Head Quarters.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal :—

Surgeons T H Sweeny, D F Barry, G T A Harris, C J Bamber, J Anderson, E H Dumbleton, A G Dwyer.

Major Capel, Junior Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as Senior Assistant Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depot, during the absence on furlough of Captain Jamieson, or until further orders.

Lieut Daly, doing duty at the Hapur Depot, to officiate as Junior Assistant Superintendent, vice Major Capel.

Lieut Tomkinson, Adjutant 4th Sikh Infantry, to be Quartermaster vice Captain Rivaz.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieut-Col (Brevet-Colonel) Davidson, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissary General, medical certificate, for two years.

Major Grey, C B, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent and Superintendent of the Bahawalpur State, Punjab, private affairs for 1 year 243 days.

Captain Reid, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 29th N I, medical certificate, for 1 year 182 days.

Surgeon-Major Bird, medical certificate, for 1 year 243 days.

Major Osborn, Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, on the pension of a Captain.

The undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief :—

Major C N Judge, R E, Captains G D'A Jackson, General List, Cavalry, J T Wright, R E, S L Jacob, R E, Lieutenants J W Thurburn, R E, T F Cather, R E, J C L Campbell, R E, G R Scott-Moncrieff, R E.

The services of Captain L H S James, R A, Officiating Commissary of Ordnance, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Lieut Fairbrother, Officiating Wing Officer, 38th N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr Lewis, 3rd Class Engineer, IGS Enterprise, are dispensed with.

Mr Wise, 3rd Class Engineer, I G Hulk Kael, to be 3rd Class Engineer, I G S Enterprize.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut D'Aguilar, R E, Assistant Engineer, (temporary bank), Military Works Branch, are placed at the disposal of the Agent, Governor General Baroda tstan.

Mr E F Jacob, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Western to the Central System of State Railways.

Lieut F Peel, R E, is appointed to the P W Department as an Assistant Engineer, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

The services of Colonel R H Sankey, R E, Chief Engineer, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, P W Department.

Lieut Hoskyn, R E, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted three months' leave to study the native language, and privilege leave for one month and twenty-two days.

Mr Smith, Examiner, and Auditor of Accounts, Oudh, and Rohilkund Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Mr R N Burn, Deputy Examiner, is appointed to officiate as Auditor of Accounts of that Railway during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Smith.

Mr F E Robertson, Executive Engineer, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Open Line.

Major H Doveton, R E, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways and Port Store Officer, Kurrachee, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Captain W J Encledue, R E, Executive Engineer, at present attached temporarily to the Consulting Engineer's Office, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer and Port Store Officer, Kurrachee.

The following changes are ordered in the Superior Accounts Establishment of the P W Department :—

Mr Trotter is posted to the Central Provinces as Officiating Examiner of Accounts.

Mr Bayly, Officiating Examiner of Accounts, Central Provinces, is till further orders in the charge of the Railway Accounts in the Central Provinces, as Deputy Examiner.

Mr Marten, Deputy Examiner, in charge of the Accounts of Railway in the Central Provinces, is transferred to the Rajputana State Railway.

Mr Macpherson, Deputy Examiner, will join the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Capt F Beaucleick, R E, Deputy Examiner, Madras, is transferred to Rajpootana, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr W F Barrow, Deputy Examiner, Rajputana, is transferred to Madras.

Capt Carey, Deputy Examiner, will join his appointment as a Duty Examiner, Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

Mr Hughes, Executive Engineer, Punjab Irrigation Branch, is transferred to the Railway Branch, and posted to the Dhond and Manmad Railway, as Locomotive Superintendent.

Mr deKinzy, Executive Engineer, now performing the duties of Locomotive Superintendent, Dhond and Manmad Railway is placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay in the Railway Branch.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

It is hereby notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers with effect from the dates specified :—

Major-General A. Fraser, C B., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers.
Surgeon-General J F Beatson, M D, C I E.
Colonel (Brigadier-General) C G G Ross, C B, Staff Corps.
Colonel (Brigadier-General) J I Murray, C B, Staff Corps.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, May 3.)

Lieut-Col R Cadell, District Superintendent of Police Muttra six months' leave in India, on urgent private affairs.

Mr Tracy, Magistrate and Collector, Moradabad, privilege leave for three months.

Surgeon-Major J Ellis, Civil Surgeon, Sitapur, three months' privilege leave.

Mr J

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

YAKUB KHAN.

SIMLA, MAY 7.

Yakub Khan reached Jugdulluck on the 6th, and is expected at the British camp on the 8th. He has left behind his cavalry, and brings on an Infantry escort only.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIMLA, MAY 7.

In to-day's Legislative Council the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Oudh. A bill providing for the appointment in the Punjab of an additional Financial Commissioner was brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes and passed through its various stages into law, the rules for the conduct of business being suspended for the purpose. Mr. Stokes also obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the registration of trade marks and a Bill to provide for the revision of proceedings in trials held under the Military Cantonments Act of 1864, section 20. He also presented the Select Committee's report on the Bill to amend the law relating to coast rights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. The Hon'ble Mr. Colvin presented the Select Committee's reports on the North-Western Provinces Land Revenue Act 1873 Amendment Bill, and the Oudh Land Revenue Act 1876 Amendment Bill. Additions were made to the Select Committees on the part of the Rangoon Commissioner's Bill and the Pleaders,' Mukhtyars, and Revenue Agents' Act 1865 Amendment Bill. The Council adjourned for a fortnight.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

LATEST FROM THE CAPE.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Latest advices from the Cape, dated Cape Town 22nd April, state that a movement of British troops has commenced preparatory to an advance into the interior. The 21st, 58th, and 90th Regiments, with the 17th Lancers and a Dragoon Regiment, have marched to Dornberg under Brigadier General Newdigate. General Crealock has been appointed to the command of the Lower Tugela column. The actual advance of the whole force will not take place for a fortnight yet.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The House of Lords have thrown out, on the second reading, the Bill for legalising the marriage of a man to his deceased wife's sister. The Prince of Wales gave his support to a petition which was presented in favor of the Bill.

In the Commons Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a question, said the Indian Budget would be presented to the House on the 22nd May, when Mr. Stanhope, Under Secretary for India, would move the Indian Loan Bill.

Consols 98¼.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Anchor Line steamer India left Glasgow on Saturday, the 3rd instant, for Bombay.

PORT SAID, MAY 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Chindwara, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left yesterday.

LISBON, MAY 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left yesterday

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has been active. Strong.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.	
Fair Dholleras	6¼
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8¼ lbs. do.	6-7½
40s. Mule Twist	0-9⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74
4½ per cent. do.	79
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅞
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	113¼
Bar Silver	50½
Departure—Patrick Stewat.	

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand			...1s. 7 5-16d.	per Rs.
Do.	6 months' sight		...1s. 7 9-16d.	,,
Credits,	3	,, ,,	...1s. 7 9-16d.	,,
Documents,	3	,, ,,	...1s. 7⅝	,,
France	3	,, ,,	...2·05 to ½.	,,

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 7.

CANNANORE, 4-40 p.m.—Weather fine, wind S. W.

CARWAR, [5-1 p.m.—Weather fine, wind N. W. 3; thermometer 89-2; barometer 29·830.

MANGALORE, 6 h, 6 p.m.—Weather fair, wind N. E. N. W.; rainfall 5 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-11 p.m.—Weather fine, wind S. E.; thermometer 91; barometer 29·77.

VINGORLA, 5-10 p.m.—Weather clear, wind W. moderate; thermometer 90.

It is officially announced that the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India will be kept on Saturday, the 24th May.

It is reported quiet at Kandahar. The revenue is collected in the surrounding districts without any trouble.

The survey of the new railway route between Amritsar and Pathankote is rapidly approaching completion.

A RANGOON paper says that two Suratee firms in Rangoon have failed with liabilities amounting to Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively.

The death of Dr. Sweetnam at Akyab is reported. He was ordered to Rangoon, and was to have left by the last steamer, but was detained through illness.

MR. TENNYSON, it is rumoured, received 350*l.* for "The Defence of Lucknow," with its dedication, which appears in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*.

A LAW has lately been passed by the Legislature of Natal "to provide for the promotion of education among the children of the Indian Immigrant population" in that Colony.

MR. WILLIAM ALLINGHAM will retire in June from the editorship of *Fraser's Magazine*, which he has held for the last five years, and is to be succeeded by the Rev. Principal Tulloch, of the University of St. Andrews.

ACCORDING to a Calcutta paper letters from various parts of Bengal state that the great drought gives rise to fears regarding the crop of the present season. It can scarcely be said that there has been a single "refreshing shower" since the last week of January.

LAST week there were five cases of cholera, two of which were fatal, amongst the 15th Hussars at Mirat. The regiment has only just returned from Afghanistan. It is thought that they caught the infection by travelling in the same carriages which had lately been used by the pilgrims from Hurdwar.

A TELEGRAM to the *Pioneer*, dated Rangoon, 5th May, says, "The Theinnee Iswabwa has tendered his allegiance on condition of himself and friends being unmolested. The order for sending troops against him has been consequently countermanded. The Hpoongyee, who has personated Indra and inflamed the palace against conciliation, has been unmasked and discredited."

THE question of forming protecting and improving reserves for the production of fuel, more particularly with regard to the requirements of Indian Railways, has recently been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State by the Government of India, who have expressed an opinion, in which the Secretary of State concurs, that measures must be taken to ensure a permanent and sufficient production of wood fuel in the vicinity of the several railway lines.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*—About a quarter-past eight, last Wednesday evening, a smart shock of earthquake was felt at Simla. It lasted for about four minutes. Our Lahore readers may recollect that their own doors and windows creaked and rattled, and that the ground trembled beneath them, as they sat at dinner at the same hour, and oh the same evening. It is cheering to think that there is one matter at least in which Simla can feel and act in sympathy with the lower world.

ACCORDING to intelligence which the Lahore paper has just received from Jugdalluck, Yakub Khan has despatched his father-in-law, Yaya Khan, on political business, to Afghan Turkestan. His task, if he has really been sent, will probably be the preservation of order in the outlying territories, whose chiefs are showing a disposition to throw off Yakub's very precarious authority. Yaya Khan, it may be repeated, is at the head of the Afghan peace party, and a strong advocate for an alliance with the English.

THE Manchester Chamber of Commerce have lately addressed the Secretary of State urging "the early abolition" of the Cotton Frauds Act. The Chamber represents that the recent provisions introduced into the Act render it "even more stringent and more objectionable to merchants than it was before. For instance, clause 25 practically frees the perpetrator of fraud under this Act, but renders the holder of adulterated cotton—and it might be at the twentieth hand—liable to prosecution, and therefore to confiscation of the cotton and to fines."

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—Mr. O'Grady, the Post Master of Multan, recently shot himself, it is supposed, because of some official trouble which affected his mind. His recovery is doubtful. The police inquiry will probably discover the immediate exciting cause which directly influenced him to attempt his own life; and the matter seems, for the sake of the public interest, to call for a strict departmental investigation of facts and circumstances connected with the internal working of the Post Office, which are not within the reach and knowledge of outsiders, and cannot therefore be otherwise elicited. Since the above was written we have heard of Mr. O'Grady's death. We are promised further particulars regarding this painful tragedy.

"RUFFLES" writes in *Vanity Fair*—There is something very queer about the reported attempt to assassinate the Czar. We are told that the assassin fired four shots while standing within four paces of him. Now you can't miss a man at four paces if you really mean to kill him. Either then the Czar, following an example set long ago, wore under his clothes a cuirass which turned the bullets, or else the bullets were never intended to hit him. It may in short have been a "bogus" attempt got up by authority with an object. The whole thing was so clumsily managed, and so differently from all recent attempts of the kind in Russia, that it really looks more like the handiwork of the police than of the Nihilists.

THE *World*—Everybody has heard of the Shenandoah, the notorious privateer of the Southerners in the American Civil War; but I do not suppose that many know what was the ultimate fate of the ship when the war ended. Of all places in the world, she now lies "fathoms deep" off the island of Socotra, in the Arabian Gulf. Her story is a strange one. She was busy burning whalers in Behring's Straits, when Waddell, her commander, the "mildest-mannered man who ever scuttled ship or cut a throat," heard of the collapse of the South. His occupation being gone, and being without home or harbour to which he durst with safety return, he ran the Shenandoah to Liverpool, and there immediately surrendered her to H. M. S. Donegal in the Mersey. She was handed over to the American Consul, and afterwards bought at auction by Nicol, Fleming, & Co.—a firm that has earned a notoriety in connection with the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank—for the Sultan of Zanzibar. After remaining idly at Zanzibar for some years, she was sent to Bombay for repairs, but foundered off Socotra, all hands being lost except one Englishman and a few lascars.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, commenting on the address of the British India Association to the Viceroy and Lord Lytton's reply, says the solution of the difficulty in Indian finance is to be found by taxing the rich classes of the country, who now "pay no taxes whatever." Our contemporary sums up as follows:—"The Indian cotton duties are unconstitutionally protective, and ought unquestionably to be repealed as soon as possible; but they can manifestly be very ill spared at present. Mr. Briggs suggested that the means of dispensing with them might be found by economies in the costly Civil Service, in the "bloated armaments," and in the "profligate" expenditure on public works in India. But all these questions, whatever be the proper view to take of them, are in the highest degree disputable; but one thing is at any rate beyond all dispute—that it is morally wrong, fiscally wrong, economically wrong, and in the end politically wrong, to tax the poor of India and let the rich go scot-free. To say that no mode of taxing the last class can be discovered is to attribute imbecility to Indian statesmanship; and whenever there is taxation of the rich men of India the cotton duties and even the depreciation of silver will cease to be important to Indian finance.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bandar this evening:—

March.....Grand Duchess.....J Schmuck.
Overture ....Romilda e Constance .....Meyerbeer.
Selection ....Linda di Chamouni .....Donizetti.
Waltz.....An Der Schonen Blauen Donau....Strauss.
Polka .....Trotzkopfchen .....Faust.
Galop .....Wings of Love.....Meyder.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE following is a statement of the money in the public treasuries and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of the month of March, with the corresponding figures on the same date in 1878 and 1877:—1877, Rs. 13,20,77,430; 1878, Rs. 15,16,08,801; 1879, Rs. 12,81,71,910.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.—A Hindu, named Rama Bhanna, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb on three separate charges of theft of wearing apparel. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of nine weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION.—A Hindu labourer was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper, of giving false information to a native police constable. The prisoner, it appears, falsely accused one Jairam Ramdass of having stolen his bedding and had him arrested. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 with the alternative of another month's similar imprisonment.

KILLING A CIRCUS PONY.—On Monday last a native groom was convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of committing mischief by killing a tick pony called "January" of the value of Rs. 500, belonging to Mr. John Wilson, the proprietor of Wilson's Great World Circus. The prisoner, it appears, struck the animal with a heavy bamboo on the head, which caused its death. He was fined Rs. 100, or in default to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF SUGAR.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Gunga Bhiva, Mahomed Hoosein, and Bhickoo Babajee were convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a quantity of sugar valued at Rs. 76, the property of Pranshunkar Lukhidass, and also of fraudulently and dishonestly receiving the said property knowing it to have been stolen. Prisoner No. 3 being an old offender was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and the other two were sentenced to three months' similar imprisonment each.

THE indebtedness of the Deccan ryots has, it seems, engaged the serious attention of the Secretary of State for India and of the Supreme Government. We understand that the former authority has sent a despatch to the latter, recommending the establishment of Conciliation Courts on the French model, as suggested by Sir Erskine Perry in his Minute on the Deccan Riots Commissioners' Report, which Minute was published in a recent number of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha's journal. The Secretary of State is said to have suggested that these courts should be invested with certain summary powers and should be called upon to be constantly on circuit so as to bring justice home to the indebted ryots. If the present Judicial Courts are not sufficient for the purpose, the Government of India is desired to provide as many more as may be necessary. The experiment is to be made in the four Deccan districts first and is to be extended to the other districts if successful. In accordance with these suggestions, we hear the Government of India has sent to-day the Deccan Indebted Ryots' Relief Bill to the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, and the Bill which the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner was to introduce in the Bombay Legislative Council for the same purpose has been dropped, the whole task being solely left to Mr. Hope. The Supreme Government have, moreover, called upon Bombay Government to take the opinions of well experienced and qualified gentlemen, European and native, as to the best way of relieving the indebted ryots, and Mr. Wedderburn as well as several other gentlemen, who have been consulted on the point, have prepared a Draft Bill, which was to have been adopted yesterday at Poona at a public meeting under the auspices of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha. The Bill drafted by Mr. Wedderburn will be, when thus approved, submitted to the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, who will take it into consideration in preparing his Bill. The land assessment question is also, we hear, under the consideration of the Government of India, who have made some proposal to the local Government to remedy the inconveniences of the thirty years' settlement. In short, if what we have heard be correct, there is some ground to believe that the Supreme Government are anxious to do something to carry out the proposals made by the Deccan Riots' Commissioners in their elaborate report. This is as encouraging to the public as it is creditable to the Government. For the present it is a relief to know that we are to have only one legislative enactment to remedy the Deccan ryots' indebtedness instead of two as contemplated before.—*India Prakash.*

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Council held on Tuesday last, there were present—Dr. Thomas Blaney, Chairman; Sir Frank Souter, K., C. S. I., Mr. Douglas, Mr. Kirkham, the Hon'ble Dossabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Messrs. Rahimtoola M. Sayani, Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Ganjjee, Reshunath N. Khote, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Muncherjee N. Banajee. The Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Barrow, the Secretary, were also present.

THE BEARS IN THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Council were asked to recommend the Corporation to sanction a grant of Rs. 240 from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of raising by four feet the wall of the bear pit in the Victoria Gardens. It was mentioned that one of the bears got out of the pit into the gardens a short time ago and mauled a man.

The Chairman said the man received only a scratch and died afterwards from *tetanus*.

The grant was sanctioned.

FOOT-PATHS IN DUNCAN ROAD.

Sanction was given to the transfer of Rs. 1,800 from savings in other sections of the road repairs grant, to be reported hereafter, to meet the excess cost of completing the composite foot-paths in Duncan Road.

In reply to a question, the Commissioner said the foot-paths were expected to last about six years.

THE NEW DRAINAGE WORKS.

The Commissioner reported the petty contracts entered into by him on account of the new drainage works, and asked sanction to the purchase of certain stores and materials for the works under the terms of the last clause of section 56 of the Act.

The Chairman said the Commissioner now asked an aggregate sum of Rs. 95,000 for past and current expenditure. He (the Chairman) suggested that details of the work done should be furnished to the Council so that a proper check might be exercised by the Account Department, and that they should come in such shape that the Council might feel no hesitation in passing them at once.

After some discussion, it was proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. M. N. Banajee, and carried unanimously that the sum of Rs. 95,000 be placed at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioner for making payments for plant, labour, and material for the execution of the new drainage works up to the end of May 1879. The amounts drawn against the above sum to be shewn in the Engineer's first progress report accordingly to the terms of the 2nd para. of the Commissioner's letter No. 3,859. That the contracts already entered into by the Municipal Commissioner with Messrs. Cursetjee Sorabjee Wachagandy and others for the supply of metal, with Messrs. Hormusjee Dorabjee for the supply of lime, and with Mr. Jeevun Dhondjee for the supply of rubble, be approved. That the list of contracts already entered into by the Municipal Commissioner as per list A., dated this day, be sanctioned in accordance with the latter clause of section 56. That drainage works for which these contracts were required being urgent, and the work proceeding departmentally, it was found necessary to make these purchases and contracts at once.

It was proposed as a rider by Mr. Kirkham, seconded by Sir Frank Souter, and carried by a majority of votes, that the resolution be submitted to the solicitors of the Corporation for revision in order that it may be framed in strict conformity with the Act.

THE PORT TRUST CONTRIBUTION TO THE MUNICIPALITY.

The next matter was a Government letter dated 30th April 1879, Marine Department, stating that when the time arrives for deciding what the payment to the Municipal Corporation by the Trustees of the Port shall be from and after June 1873, the rights of the Corporation would be duly considered. The letter was ordered to be recorded.

ENTERTAINMENTS AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Chairman read an application made to the Commissioner by Mr. Geo. Anderson yesterday, asking for the use of the Victoria Gardens on the evenings of the 24th and 31st inst. for the purpose of giving two public entertainments. Mr. Anderson said—"Having been a contractor for the public works for past 14 years, the last 8 of which have been for the public of Calcutta, will be a guarantee that the entertainments will be of a first-class order, and I think superior to any yet given in Bombay. It is my intention to make the entertainments after the style of the Alexandra Palace in London with a combination of opera, concert, and dramatic and minstrel performances (*a la* Richardson.) There will be also other novelties such as a shooting gallery, Punch and Judy, &c., concluding with fireworks and a monster balloon ascent. The refreshment department will be in the hands of a first class firm. Two military bands will be in attendance; and it is my wish to make the entertainment the most complete and *recherché* ever yet witnessed in this city. I am quite willing to pay the charges for the gardens as on similar occasions."

It was resolved that the application be granted on the payment of Rs. 100 per night.

THE QUALITY OF TUL-I WATER.

The Chairman read a correspondence between the Commissioner and the Health Officer regarding the quality of Vehar and Tulsi water, in which the latter gentleman expressed his opinion that Tulsi water contained no sewage matter whatever, and that it was rapidly purifying.

A short discussion elicited the opinion that Tulsi water, in its present form, is far better than well water, and that it is not injurious to the public health.

Dr. Weir mentioned one single case of diarrhœa which occurred at Girgaon yesterday.

It was considered unadvisable to give the reports for publication on the ground that people might get alarmed unnecessarily and might take to the use of well water, which would be far more objectionable.

On the motion of Mr. Douglas, the consideration of the matter was adjourned until the next monthly report of the Health Officer was received.

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SIR M. R. WESTROPP, the Chief Justice, presided at a regular sitting of the court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

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REDUCTION OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE.

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2. The Government of India has repeatedly declared it to be necessary, in ordinary times, that a surplus of Revenue over Expenditure of not less than £2,000,000 should, each year, be provided to furnish the means of protecting the country against famine, and to leave a margin to meet unforeseen contingencies. Less than a year ago, it appeared that this object had been attained; but the experience of the past three months, and the opinion in regard to the satisfactory condition and prospects of the finances have, during the last few months, been dispelled. The Financial Statement, published with the Resolution of the 13th March 1879, shows an estimated deficit of Revenue compared with the estimated Ordinary Expenditure in 1879-80 of £1,395,000.

3. In paragraph 265 of the Resolution, the true surplus, apart from the War in Afghanistan, is estimated at £3,3,000, being £1,187,000 less than the required surplus of £2,009,000.

4. Although other causes for anxiety are not wanting, this unfortunate change in the financial position of the Government may be considered wholly due to the state of the Exchange with England. The estimated loss by the change for the current year would, if provision were made to cover the whole of the Home charges, be £4,140,000 on account of remitting by more than £1,000,000, the entry under this head in the Budget Estimate for the year which has lately closed, and it is impossible to say that this loss will not continue and go on increasing.

5. The task is serious of dealing with a difficulty of so indefinite a character, and one of which the causes are so entirely beyond the control of this Government; but the Governor General in Council is resolved to spare no efforts to maintain the finances of the Empire in a completely satisfactory condition.

6. Apart from other measures which may become unavoidable for increasing the Public Revenues, it is obviously necessary that all practicable limits should be placed on the Public Expenditure.

7. It has been shown, on former occasions, that during the last ten years there has been a very large reduction in the net Civil Expenditure of the Empire. Excluding Famine Relief and Loss by Exchange—an element, as just stated, beyond control—that reduction has not been less than £1,500,000 a year. Still further reductions must now be made.

8. The Public Expenditure, excluding that incurred from Local Funds, is now divided into two branches, Imperial and Provincial, for which the Government of India and the Local Governments and Administrations are respectively responsible.

9. The Military charges constitute the most serious part of the Imperial obligations, but the present Resolution is not intended to refer to them; and His Excellency in Council will now only say regarding them that he is fully alive to the urgent and paramount duty which rests on the Government of India of striving to the utmost of its power to reduce the Military Expenditure within the narrowest limits consistent with the public safety. His Excellency in Council knows that the Government of Her Majesty feels no less anxiety in this matter.

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11. The policy thus announced, in regard to the expenditure under the immediate control of the Government of India, must, the Governor General in Council regrets to say, be extended also to the Provincial Governments and to the Provincial Services. The policy of maintaining Provincial responsibility for the management of Provincial Finances inaugurated by the Government of India, in December 1870, has now been in operation for the last nine years, with a success which has equalled the most sanguine expectations of its authors. It has led to greatly increased efficiency in many of the chief branches of the public service, to the development of the revenues without addition to the public burdens, and to economy in expenditure. It was one important object of that policy that the normal and obligatory administration of the country should be, as far as possible, shielded from the effects of ordinary vicissitudes affecting the Imperial Finances, and that it was rapidly purifying.

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or the second half of 1878, in the first half of which, however, we paid you one of 5 per cent. When we met you in April last, and even in October, we had a confident hope that not only should we be able to maintain a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, but would also shortly be in a position to commence restoring to our reserve fund what we had been obliged to take from it for the losses of 1877; and when I add that it was not until the middle of December last that the failure of Messrs. Oliphant and Co. occurred, and we knew of the first loss for which we had not already provided in the June account, you may imagine how great is our mortification and disappointment at the turn matters have taken. At this point, however, I can honestly say that the disappointment and annoyance of the position to us all has not arisen from any want of watchful care and earnest desire for the welfare of the bank on the part of your directors, but from unforeseen and unfortunate circumstances. As far as we are concerned we have no interest whatever to serve save that of the bank; for not a director derives any advantage whatever from the bank, except as a director, or has a shilling advanced to him by way of loan, even on securities; they are, moreover, considerable shareholders, and therefore equally interested with yourselves in the prosperity of the bank. The whole of the year 1878 was a most difficult one for Eastern banking, and the last six months have been a most anxious and trying time. To the melancholy revelations and consequences of the City of Glasgow Bank's failure have to be added the difficulti s occasioned by continued bad trade, short crops, falling exchanges, and failing houses. This is a gloomy retrospect, but it is a true one. It is always darkest before the break of day, and we must hope therefore that, as far as we are concerned, we have at last touched bottom. So long, however, as no revival of trade occurs, and little or no money being made by merchants and traders, clouds cannot entirely disappear. Exchanges, at any rate, can scarcely go much lower, and the outlook is certainly far better for a good deal of what was unsound having in the last six months been removed. If the report and accounts are not as full of information as some you would wish, I would ask you kindly to consider how difficult, if not impossible, it would be to supply such information as every one would require (even if it were desirable) in the four corners of a report and balance-sheet. Information without explanation is often misleading, and that explanation is generally best given at a meeting. On the present occasion I propose, at the express desire of my colleagues, to afford you such full information and explanation as I think will satisfy every shareholder. It has been a subject of regret that under the notice of a full month for this meeting (a notice which we are required by our charter to give) we could not meet you earlier than to-day, so as to be able to refute some of the injurious reports which have been in circulation, we fear, to the temporary prejudice of the bank. But I think and trust that what we have now to say will tend to remove fears and apprehensions under which some at least of shareholders and public have been labouring. We were anxious to comply with the wishes of our shareholders and to place our report as early in their hands as possible, and we also, at the earliest fitting moment, announced our inability to pay a dividend; but, however desirous shareholder may be to obtain information as long as possible before a meeting, there are occasions when this course may be undesirable, as we fear this one has for the report had a contrary effect to what we expected, and we have had to wait for nearly three weeks for the opportunity of explaining points which have been misinterpreted, and, consequently, misunderstood. When, in my following remarks, I proceed to speak of depreciation, I must ask you to discriminate between that as loss, two very different things: depreciation forming a very large proportion of our writings off, both now and previously, and which we believe will some day come back to us. Commencing with our report, I come, first, to the mention of the earnings of the year's business, amounting to £198,737, "after defraying current expenses and deducting sums written off for the first half of the year." These earnings have been contrasted with those shown in the previous account of the year 1877, and surprise has been expressed that the earnings of last year should appear to have been in excess of those of 1877. The explanation is in the fact, which must have escaped observation, that the earnings of 1877 were shown as net, after the writings off of the whole year, while the earnings of last year are given without any writings off for the second half of the year, the whole of those earnings being required towards the writings off. I may here tell you that the writings off in the first half of last year for depreciation and bad and doubtful debts was no less a sum then £77,000. Now, knowing this, you will see that, had it not been for depreciation and losses, our profits for the year, omitting the balance brought forward from 1877, would have been £269,968, a sum sufficient to have paid 10 per cent. in dividends, and have left a balance of about £120,000 applicable to reserve, and as much as £195,000, if we had paid only 5 per cent. I give, and call your attention to, these figures with the double object of supplying you with information and of pointing out to and satisfying the shareholders and the public of the recuperative power of this bank so soon as depreciations and losses cease. Of the £77,000 alluded to £50,000 was reserved for depreciation in exchange—£30,000 specially and £20,000 generally. These amounts have now both been specially applied towards, we trust, the final adjustment for the return of certain funds from the East, the employment of which we had regarded as of a more permanent character than our ordinary balances, and, consequently, for which provision prior to June last had not been made. These funds are now in course of remittance, and a portion of them has been unexpectedly short. As regards current expenses, those of this bank are necessarily very considerable, amounting last year to no less a sum than £247,500; but when you remember the number of our establishments (13 paticularly and 44 subsidiary ones) and the vast magnitude of our business, the amount will not appear disproportionate to that of our earnings if we could only keep them. This is a matter, however, that in the last two years especially has had our most careful attention; and we are about to take measures, to which I will more particularly allude presently, by which some reduction will shortly be effected. The further matter referred to in the next few paragraphs of the report I shall be better able to deal with by now turning to the account. The first item on the credit side of the balance-sheet reminds me that I have been asked more than once what provision has been made for depreciation on our large holding of silver coin. The reply is that no provision has been made, none being necessary. The coin is not here, but mostly in silver currency countries, where it is received and paid in the same value. The largeness of the amount of coin and bullion, viz., £2,140,731, is owing to the aggregate of what is spread over our many branches, where it is required to be held against current deposits and note issues. The reason, or reflection is that of Government securities. These we have now divided into two heads for your fuller information. There is no reason why this should not have been done before, but it has been the practice of the bank from its earliest history to include all Government securities under the one heading prescribed by the charter. Of these securities now held at the bank, of English and Indian we have £125,000 of Consols, £30,000 of Indian Government Sterling Loan and rupee paper (here and in India), written down to £10,881 15s. 5d. Of foreign and colonial securities we have £359,700 of Chilian Government bonds written down to £227,776, and £30,000 of New South Wales 5 per cent. bonds. Those of our shareholders who have followed, and those, especially of our Indian ones, who have experienced the effect of the continuously downward course of exchange throughout nearly the whole year, will have been prepared for a year of considerable depreciation in the value of the rupee paper in the hands of the Bank. This has now been the consequence of falling exchange on all that is here, while there has also been a reduction in the market value of the security itself from political and other causes. While the rupee paper at our Indian branches has been adjusted, as near as may be to the market price of the day, we have, in dealing with all that held here, taken it down to the selling price in Calcutta and of its remittance at 1s. 8d. per rupee, a price which has almost reached even in the present year. To meet the depreciation thus arrived at we have now reserved the sum of £118,243 as part of the amount of £185,567 on the debit side of the profit and loss account. Two questions may probably suggest themselves at this point. Firstly, has this depreciation all occurred in the last year? Secondly, in this writing off the full amount of the depreciation on the cost of the rupee paper? To both questions I answer no. The depreciation of £118,243 has been the shrinkage of two years, and prior to that the sum of £125,000 had already been reserved, now making a total provision of £243,243 for a contingency over which we had no control—excepting that, of course, we should have escaped this depreciation had we fortunately not have held rupee paper as an investment. These figures show how heavily depreciation on rupee paper at home alone has affected our reserves. And then, again, a sum of £19,574 is also included in the amount of £185,567 for depreciation on the rupee paper in hand abroad. There is no reason why these large amounts should not come back to us, and we have every confidence that they will in course of time, although we may be required to exercise some patience. Another question might here follow of, "Why did you not make provision at the end of 1877 for the depreciation in that year on rupee paper?" The answer is as follows: At the end of 1875 (having already made some considerable provision) we wrote off a large sum, and in the following half of the year 1876 we again did the same; but by the end of that year, exchanges having risen, we were enabled to write back nearly the whole of the amount we had reserved in the previous half-year. These writings backwards and forwards for fluctuations of value by the waves of exchange in our permanent investments then appeared to us to be both unnecessary and undesirable, for the following reasons, viz., that we had already written those securities down considerably below their cost, that at the time we were making up the accounts for 1877 exchange appeared to be on the rise, and that, under the exceptional circumstances of the year, we had a valid set-off in reserve for such fluctuations of a very large asset in the surplus value of our office premises. Unfortunately, however, while the depreciation in our investments has increased, the value of our office property (not at home, but abroad) has diminished owing to the bad times and lower exchanges. Hence, deeming it now necessary to deal summarily with the matter, we have considered it right, while debiting the depreciation of securities to profit and loss account, to take credit in the same account for the present surplus value of the office property in the sum of £85,400. We might have treated both matters as dependencies, both being unrealised, but we considered this to be the most business-like way of showing exactly how the matter stands. The remainder of the amount of £185,567, or £47,750, we have reserved beyond all that we had previously taken as a further precaution against depreciation in the return of the balance of all funds in the East, whether deposit or otherwise, these (excepting only such portion of the bank's own capital as is allotted to each branch in silver currency countries for its own permanent use). For your information the amount of this fixed capital is £1,005,500. The assurance that this full provision has been made must at once tranquillise the minds of all, whether of shareholders or the public, who were apprehensive that no such provision had yet been made, and consequently argued on a wrong hypothesis that a further and undeveloped loss yet awaited the bank, for which fear you now know there is not the slightest foundation. I return now to the Government securities: in reference to the Chilian bonds, on which, unfortunately there is at present a very heavy depreciation, it will be only natural for some of you to blame us for putting faith in these securities; it is as easy to attach blame as to be wise after the event. No one, however, can suppose that we should have held these securities as an investment unless we had considered them safe. Our attention having been called to the financial position of the country in consequence of our having being employed in bringing out the 1878 and 1875 loans, the inquiries we were then led to make into the resources of Chili and the good faith of its Governments impressed us with the belief that we were incurring no risk. The loans in question were raised for productive beneficial public works, and there is not the least doubt that had it not been for three successive bad harvests, for the great depression in trade affecting their customs dues, and the depreciation of value in their silver and copper imports, the bonds at the present time would have been at a high value. We have not lost faith in the security, however, as we feel certain that the Chilian Government will maintain the honour of its country, and on the very earliest opportunity restore its credit. I may mention that our holding on the 31st of December last has been reduced by £5,300 by the sinking and repayment last month of that amount at par, and I may remind you that at the present price (which is, unfortunately, lower than on the 31st of December), the interest, which we have no doubt will be maintained, is equal to 10 per cent. per annum. Occasions sometimes arise, especially with a bank, when directors, in regard to their trust and in the exercise of their judgment, feel it their duty to be reticent. A dependency which at one moment might, *perse*, appear doubtful, they might have good reasons for expecting would, before the next meeting, prove good. Such was our position in October last with regard to these Chilian bonds. The fall in their price occurred in August and after the period with which we were then dealing; and when we met you in the autumn we were receiving such positive assurances from the agents of the Chilian Government that prompt and effective measures would be at once taken to maintain the services of the loans and the credit of Chili, that we felt confident this would be done; and, expecting to see the fall in prices restored, we did not consider it incumbent to allude to the matter, consider that a probably unnecessary announcement of the position might, without reason, only further depreciate the value of the stock in the market, and so prejudice the bank's interests. Considerable uneasiness was also beginning to be felt in consequence of the City of Glasgow Bank's suspension, and this was another reason for caution. Under these circumstances we considered it our duty to act as we did. If our reasoning was wrong our judgement was at fault, but such are the facts, and such were our motives. Passing on to the next heading in the account. "Landed or other property of the corporation," this has always been understood to represent office premises only—almost entirely freehold. On a valuation prior to one we have lately made it was estimated to be worth about £110,000 in excess of the amount it then stood at in our books. This being a real asset in reserve, we had for the last two years considered it, as I have already explained, a good set off against fluctuations in the value of our investment; but it occurred to us that it would be more satisfactory to have fresh valuations taken to the present time, and so it was we discovered that depreciation generally, combined with the fall in exchange which we have included, had extended also to the class of property, for the valuations now give a surplus of £85,400 only (as I have already stated), a result which, although unsatisfactory in one respect, is satisfactory in another, inasmuch as nearly the whole of the excess lies in the value of your London premises, which stand in the book at a cost of £42,000, and now estimated at £122,000. Having taking the surplus value of this properties, then, into account in our adjustment of profit and loss against the depreciation in securities (as already explained by me and in the report), we have, of courses, had to write up by the same figure the amount of landed or other property of the corporation. The sum of £373,962 further includes the cost of premises in South Africa, lately transferred to the London books. Before I leave this subject I may here mention that in view of certain arrangements, to which I shall again refer presently, we have availed ourselves of an opportunity which presented itself of disposing of our Hong Kong premises, as they will be too big and expensive for our future requirements. The proceeds of the sale will come into our next account in reduction of the above amount. The next item, viz., that of "Debts secured by landed or other property," shows an increase of £282,222 over the figures of the previous year. This heading has been taken and described as representing debts due from other parties who have not been able to carry out their engagements with the bank. The securities consist mostly of estates, which are being held only until sales of them can be effected, and we hope to be able to dispose of some portion of them shortly. While transferring this amount to the above heading we have been carefully investigating the probable values, and have thought it desirable to make precautionary provision for any loss on the sales that may arise. For this purpose we have reserved £44,000, which forms part of the amount of £243,857 taken for bad and doubtful debts in the profit and loss account. Now the transactions relating to these securities are not of recent origin. The accounts have been current ones for many years, and have appeared under the heading of loans and discounts, and they still remain so in the branch books; but, after conferring lately with our managers and inspectors, we have considered that these securities should be more clearly shown in our balance-sheet and have therefore transferred them as we have done. As to why make the above provision now and not before, the answer is simply because it was not sooner in our knowledge that such provision would be necessary. As it is, our officers consider that we have exceeded the amount that will become necessary; but our desire is, if possible, to be over, rather than under, in our estimate. The next item of "Notes and bills discounted, or other debts due to the corporation," amounting to £15,066,141, is made up of the following accounts:—Bills of exchange purchased, £5,637,100; trade discounts and advances, £4,758,100; discounts past due, £294,900; bills of exchange past due, £97,900; advances under cash credits, £811,200; loans and other advances on securities, £3,420,500; stamped forms and stationery on hand, £20,400; and balance of branch balances, £116,600. The only remarks I have to make hereon are that of the amount of £294,900 for discounts past due, provision has been made for everything bad or doubtful: and that the amount of £97,900 for bills of exchange past due comprises those on the City of Glasgow Bank and others, for which sufficient marginal provision has also been made. On the other side of the balance-sheet the fixed and current deposits show a diminution of about £100,000, the fixed deposits being a little larger, and the current deposits a little less. The capital stands, as heretofore, at £1,500,000, and the reserve unfortunately reduced. Passing down to the "profit and loss" account, I will first proceed to analyse the amount of £243,857 reserved for "bad and doubtful debts," and that you may the better follow me I will divide the amount into three heads, viz:—Bad debts, £97,957: Melbourne loss, £67,000: and doubtful debts, £78,900. Under "bad debts" the heaviest loss is on bills of exchange for £17,600 by Oliphant and Co., of China, who failed at the close of the year. This firm was of old and respectable standing, and the failure came upon us by surprise. A further loss on bills was of £12,500 by the failure, in January last, of another firm, about whom our managers had no apprehension. The balance of bad debts, viz., amount for "bad debts," £67,857, is pretty generally spread over all our branches, and includes the provisions asked for by the several managers in their closing accounts for the year. The amounts are unusually large, but in such exceptionally bad times as we are experiencing all over the world losses must occur, and in proportion to the magnitude of our business, even low per-centages, whether of loss or gain, necessarily amount to a considerable sum. None of these debts, therefore, were known to us until the end of the last, or the beginning of the present, year. Having explained the figures under the first head of bad debts, I pass on to the Melbourne loss, £67,000, a very heavy item in itself. £55,000 of this came upon us so suddenly and unexpectedly as the announcement of it must have on you. We learnt it by telegram only last month. From the tenor of our letters received at the close of the year we feared that we might have some provision to make, but when we found that £55,000 would have to be reserved for one firm alone we were utterly at a loss to understand it, except by the explanation that there had been some misdealing with securities on the part of the debtors. You may rest satisfied that the most searching investigation will be made, and if any laxity is discovered to have occurred on the part of our officers we shall not screen them from the consequences of their neglect. Of the doubtful debts, set down at £78,900, the sum of £35,300 is reserved against possible loss in the realisation of properties under the head of debts secured in the balance sheet, and forms part of the £44,000 I have previously alluded to. We fear that of the remainder £17,000 may prove bad, but the balance, or £26,600, is meanwhile simply precautionary, £2,600 of it being reserved for a possible, but not probable, loss on the City of Glasgow Bank bills, thus written down to 17s. 6d. in the pound and the remainder for debts which we are assured may yet turn out to be good. We hope they may. You now know that all these provisions for bad and doubtful debts are not the accumulated known losses of years, but really for what have come to the surface only within the last few months. The accounts out of which most of these results have developed themselves are not new; but the unfortunate losses are, and they are attributable to the continuing depression in trade, preventing any relief to most of the obligants who, in ordinary times, and with only fair profit, would have extricated themselves without default. In reply to a question which it has been intimated would be put to us I may here say that, as far as we know or belive, in none of these losses have any of our officers had the least personal interest. Nor have we any reason to suppose that from their local and social intercourse with the defaulters they have been imposed by any other motives than those of duty and loyalty to the bank. You may rely upon it we should not attempt to shield them if we thought the contrary. I am sorry to say, however, that we have felt it our duty to recall one manager, our agent at Bombay. Some of you, no doubt, are aware that the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank challenged our claim of £64,000 on that bank's acceptances on the ground that we had surrendered our rights as against third parties by the action of our Bombay manager in signing a release to Messrs. Nicol and Co., the drawers, without a reservation clause in the deed. The deed has now been annulled and made void by order of the Judicial Court of Bombay on the ground of misrepresentation. But although this is so far satisfactory, and that we now rank with the other creditors without dispute, we could not absolve our manager from the fact of the great impropriety and unbusinesslike proceeding of his singing a deed of such importance without referring it to a solicitor, or even examining it himself. His plea that he was urged to sign it without delay at a moment when he was much pressed with his letters for the mail, and on the statement that it merely embodied the resolutions passed at the meeting of creditors, we are sorry to be unable to admit as any valid excuse. The next few items in the profit and loss account relating to depreciation in Indian and Chilian securities and the additional provision for adjustment of current balances, I have already explained. The dealing with the surplus value of our office premises I have also explained. The £85,400 is not a realised asset, no more is the depreciation in our securities, none of which have we any intention of disposing of at the present prices. I have alluded to measures for the reduction of the working expenses of the bank, and to the sale of the Hong Kong premises. I will now admit to you that for the last five or six years the business at our China branches has been most unsatisfactory. While we have been making profits elsewhere we have been sustaining almost continuous losses there. We have been hoping almost against hope that a revival would shortly come and things mend, and so we have postponed from taking from time to time the step which we now consider necessary—that of closing the Foochow branch and reducing the business and the expenditure both at Hong Kong and Shanghai to a minimum. Should times alter and the prospects of advantage revive, we shall still be in a position to resume business on as large a scale again as may appear desirable, but we feel sure that with the information I have just given, and under present circumstances, the shareholders will approve our policy—a policy of limitation and retrenchment even elsewhere, should we see our way to accomplishing it satisfactorily. There is one account of the bank, to which reference has lately been made, both publicly and privately, to which I will here allude. It is a large and valuable account with a company that has been a customer of the bank for many years—anterior to the joining of the present directors. The assets of the company have always shown, and still show, a large surplus over their indebtedness, irrespective of the very considerable additional security of their uncalled capital; and under these circumstances, and with the assurance that the directors will maintain a strict watchfulness over the account, I hope that the shareholders will feel reassured upon this head. You will easily understand that with all desire to afford information to the shareholders, it is impossible for us in justice to our customers to announce the amount of their indebtedness to us. You are all aware that it is a large account, but I may state it is not as large as it was, and has, in the last few years, been considerably reduced; also that a further considerable sum is expected to be repaid very shortly, by an arrangement with other parties, which is in progress at the present moment. As regards our South African business, our inspector, who has lately returned from there, is of opinion, that the outcome of the present war will be productive of a more creditable and better state of things than heretofore, and consequently of advantage to the bank's business. To summarise, then, my remarks, as bearing on the present position and future prospects of the bank, you and the public will doubtless consider the following reflections satisfactory: That in spite of all our writings off for debts and depreciation, and which we believe we have done fully, to the best of our knowledge and judgment, the capital remains virtually intact. That in allowing for loss in exchange we have provided for depreciation on the return of all deposits or other moneys. That had it not been for losses and depreciation last year, we could have paid 10 per cent. and reserved £120,000, or 5 per cent., and reserved £195,000. That our writings off for depreciation in Indian securities in the last few years has amounted to no less a sum than a quarter of a million sterling, all of which should some day come back to us. And that there is the hope that the present depreciation in Chilian securities is only temporary. The consideration of these points cannot fail to be reassuring both to the shareholders and the public. As to future business, some of you will, no doubt, have observed the leading part, this bank has lately taken in endeavouring to secure a combination among bankers and merchants to shorten the issuance of Eastern bills of exchange, but unfortunately we have to deal with conflicting interests, and the full results we contemplated cannot yet be secured. Some good will, however, have been done, and most of our neighbours have engaged to assist in still trying to bring about a change which we are satisfied in the result would prove advantageous to all parties. As regards exchange prospects it is difficult to speak. Circumstances might combine to cause even a rapid rise. It is understood that the supply of silver from the Nevada mines, has perma-nently diminished, and it is believed that the amount of silver that will be required to be retained by Germany for its own circulation will necessitate the retention of five millions sterling or more of the amount which would otherwise have yet to be thrown on this market. Legislation, too, may do us some good. In the meantime we can hardly expect to see exchange go more than fractionally lower. I have but little more to tell you or to say. The last few months have been a time of intense anxiety to us seeing the ground as it were slipping from us without power to arrest it. With great concern, too, have we watched the severe depression in the shares of the bank within the last month by the persistent determination of nervous people to get rid of their property at any price whether there were buyers or not. And here I may mention for the general information of our shareholders, as many inquiries have been made to us on the subject, that Scotch friends at as high a figure as four or five millions sterling. This is a matter that under ordinary circumstances I should not allude to nor divulge the real amount; but as my doing so will be a benefit rather than the contrary to the bank at the present time, when all sorts of unfounded rumours are going about. I will reveal that they reach little more than one million, and that as to the notice of withdrawals the reports are greatly in excess of actual facts. Like all banks, we require, I shall endeavour to maintain, the confidence of the public, and I cannot think that the prestige this bank has enjoyed for so many years is now likely to be shaken by vague and idle rumours at times when we have not the opportunity as now of refuting them. Nor do I think that the public and frank avowal of our views when we have unfortunately made them, can militate to our disadvantage with the public, or alienate the shareholders from our support. There is one other matter that I will refer to before I sit down, and that is our proposal to increase the strength of the board. The question of raising the number of directors to 12, or reducing it again to six, rests, by the charter, entirely with the board, and in now proposing to augment our present number to 10, I will explain, that with our primary object is to strengthen the board and secure better supervision over our very large business, a further object is to prove to you that we do not think from any proper investigation of our affairs, and that by thus voluntarily offering to you the opportunity of introducing new members to the board of your own choice, you may be satisfied, and secure the end that some possibly may desire. We will only now ask you, when the time comes, to elect gentlemen of ability and of mercantile experience (for that is a matter of consequence in the nature of our business), with whom we can work harmoniously, and whom we shall then welcome with pleasure. We propose to call a special meeting for the election in about a month's time, and we make this delay in order that there may be no haste in selecting the most eligible candidates. Mr. Young having lately joined us (in succession to Mr. Reid) you will thus have four new directors on the board, and the infusion of so much new blood cannot fail to impart vigour to the management and strengthen the confidence of the public. I will conclude by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

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DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,50,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 10th April 1875.

WANTED.

WANTED, OVERSEERS and SUB-OVERSEERS, at salaries from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per mensem. Also a DRAFTSMAN at Rs. 50 for the Sholapur and Gadag (State) Railway. Copies of Testimonials to be submitted to Mr. W. SCOTT, Executive Engineer, Bejapur, via Sholapur. Only applications from persons experienced in Surveying or Construction will be attended to.

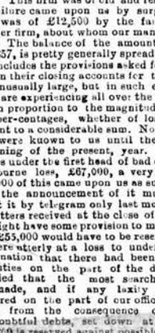
WANTED,
HEAD CLERK for the Office of the Traffic Superintendent, DHOND AND MANMAD STATE RAILWAY. Salary Rupees 110, rising by annual increment to Rupees 160. None but THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED MEN need apply. Applications, enclosing copies of Testimonials, to be forwarded to the undersigned.
W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent.
Ahmednagar, 5th May 1879. D. and M. S. Railway.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned beg to state that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS, in the room of Messrs. Joewanjee Sonjiee and Sons, for the sale of CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S CELEBRATED SPORTING GUNPOWDER, and they are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.,
So'e Agents,
No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.
Also, we have in stock SHIP CHANDLERY, MILL and RAILWAY STORES.
Bombay, 27th September 1878.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
NOTIFICATION.
THE following Notice by the Government of the Cape of Good Hope is republished for general information:—
"GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—No. 127, 1879.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape of Good Hope, 20th Feb. 1879.
The subjoined Notice received from the Secretary to Commodore Sullivan, H.M.S. Active, is hereby published for the information of Mariners.
J. GORDON SPRIGG, Colonial Secretary.

HYDROGRAPHICAL NOTE.—CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND WEST COAST OF AFRICA STATION.
H.M.S. Active, 3rd January 1879, No. 2.



(Sd.) C. R. H. ROBERTSON, Navigating Officer.
Approved.
(Sd.) F. W. SULLIVAN, Commodore."
By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 28th April 1879.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.
MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now open to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels. Well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool making it ESPECIALLY AGREEABLE in the HOT SEASON. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Rungal owners on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PATRONS.
H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA,
THE ADMIRALTY, &c. &c.
We beg to inform the Public that we have
13 descriptions of Sherry Wine to select from.
10 assorted qualities of Claret, in Quarts and Pints.
8 assorted qualities of Champagne, in Quarts and Pints.
15 assorted qualities of German Wines, in Quarts and Pints.
4 assorted qualities of Port, in Quarts and Pints.
9 assorted qualities of Cognac.
3 assorted qualities of Whisky.
11 assorted qualities of Cordials.
3 assorted qualities of Mineral Waters.
Our terms are liberal and our prices consistent with quality. Price-Lists on application.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.
For Bass and Guinness, we have PATENTS that insure perfect condition of these beverages in bottles, and our prices are as low as those of competing Houses who have not the Patents referred to.

McEWAN'S BEER.
THE NEW BREW is now being received; it is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.			
Quarts	Rs. 4 12	per doz. in Casks of	4 doz.
Pints	" 3 0	"	7 doz.
Hogsheads...	" 60 0	per hhd.	
Kilderkins.	" 30 0	per kild.	

Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents.
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

G. & H. MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE
(EXTRA DRY.)
THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED GENERAL AGENTS in India for the above Wine, which is very highly appreciated both in England and United States. Bonfort's Wine and Liquor Circular, New York, dated 10th January 1879, gives the following figures in its statement of the quantities of Champagne imported at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other Ports of the United States during 1878:—

G. H. Mumm and Co.	35,305	doz. bottles.
Piper Heidsieck	19,696	do.
L. Roederer	13,469.	do.
Moet and Chandon	5,478	do.
Heidsieck and Co.	5,401	do.
Yve. Cliequot Ponsardin	2,712	do.
Glas'er and Co.	1,969	do.

Price per case of one doz. quarts .....Rs. 53
Do. do. of two doz. pints 55
N.B.—Orders from Out stations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
F. SAUQUET & Co.,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR
COGNACS OF
MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S
COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles.....	26	0
27	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
30	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters large size Globular.....	33	12
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall= 1 dozen, with... Bronze stand and plated tap complete.....	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens.....	26	0
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens.....	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks.....	3	8
		Do. do. for ½ flasks.....	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	0
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior.....	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended.....	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.
RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOT